

The Florence Tribune.

VOL. VIII.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

NO. 16.

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Stages stop over night at Riverside. Good accommodations given the traveling public.

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MINERAL CREEK.

Sulphide Ores in Quartz-Porphry-A Country that Was Overlooked—The Ray, Innes and Taylor Mines in Pinal County.

(From the Globe Times.)

The Mineral Creek district is known to have had copper since twenty-two years, but has never been successfully worked. The previous owners of the present Ray company's ground erected a mill on Mineral Creek in order to separate the copper out of the secondary deposits, and tried to concentrate the oxide ores found in the diorite formation. They also erected a smelter at Riverside, but both undertakings proved of no commercial success. The difficulty was not only treating the ore, but it is proven that experts were sent out who condemned the ground, being paid by other companies, in order to recommend their ground. This is a proven fact, and perhaps the only factor why Mineral Creek is not an active producer to-day.

The present Ray Company gave some six months ago a bond to the Globe Mineral Exploration Company, of London, which put a force of men on the ground. Considerable exploration work has been done, and Mr. Hill, the manager of the Exploration company, is well satisfied with the results. As soon as the bond is paid up the Exploration company is going to spend about \$1,000,000 in opening up the mines, erecting concentrators, leaching plant and smelter.

The Exploration company is the same company which opened up the Iron Mountain mines in Kennebec, California, which have paid up to date \$2,500,000 in dividends. The Ray Company owns twenty-seven claims and fourteen claims are patented. On the Ray mine forty-five feet of drifting into the quartz-porphry showed 4.6 per cent. concentrating ore in form of sulphides, and the mineralized zone is supposed to be several hundred feet wide. Occasional rich streaks of high grade copper glance are found, averaging from sixty to seventy per cent. copper. As there is very little iron in the ore the concentrates will run as high as thirty and thirty-five per cent. copper. On the Tribunal claim, twenty feet from the surface, rich sulphide ore was encountered. This claim lies about in the center of the district and the showing is remarkable for the little work done. The tunnel is all in ore, and how wide the ore body is pretty hard telling, as there are no cross cuts driven so far to show up the width of the zone.

About one-fourth of a mile north of the Tribunal claim are the claims of Innes' Company, which have sunk on one claim a vertical shaft 436, to a depth of 105 feet. With twenty feet depth the ore zone was reached and an average assay was about 4.5 per cent. copper, and with depth the ore has steadily increased in value. At the bottom of the shaft the average ore was 8.5 per cent. copper, with streaks of first-class ore averaging sixty to seventy per cent. copper. The ore zone on this claim has a strong dip towards east, so that the shaft crosses the zone with every foot of depth. The ore so far is out for a width of fifty feet, and Mr. Innes is going to sink to 200 feet depth and cross the zone, which seems to have, according to surface showings, a width of 400 feet. Above the shaft on the surface the outcroppings are copper stained and show the action of copper sulphate solution. The lower part of country north of Innes' ground shows remarkable flow of copper. The whole surface for a depth of ten feet is cemented with copper sulphate solution which was afterwards converted into oxides of copper. Near Mineral Creek, between Innes Company and Ray Company, are located the claims of Chas. Taylor, covering big porphyry zones running from Mineral Creek towards Tribunal claim. The Taylor claims show large quantities of oxide ores and native copper; between the claims rich copper flows cover the lower ground between the zones of porphyry. The presence of sulphates can be seen in several shafts sunk on the Monarch claim, but the porphyry seems to have been thoroughly leached so that shafts have to be sunk below water level in order to find the sulphides. A peculiar fact was discovered in the bottom of the Ray shaft. Gravel beds found showing that the water level was once lower and through erosion the different crevices were filled up and the water level was raised.

It is reported that the Taylor property is under bond to the Globe Mineral Exploration Company. This ground is extremely valuable to a big company, as it has, besides fine showing of ore, almost the only open place for a mill and smelter site. Mr. Taylor has done assessment work on his claims for the last sixteen years and deserves great

admiration for holding on to his ground for so long a time. Near his little house, which lies on the eastern end line of the Monarch claim, a sixty foot shaft was sunk in diorite and a cross-cut driven towards the quartz porphyry zone. Very rich oxide of copper was found by approaching the porphyry, but unfortunately the work was not extended far enough to reach the sulphide zone. The general appearance of the oxides in this cross-cut have great similarity to the ones in the Ray shaft, where sulphides were found by crossing into the porphyry.

At the Poorman mine, belonging to the Ray company, the secondary ore deposits were estimated at 20,000 tons in sight, but no more work could be done as the shaft was badly timbered and became unsafe. At the Ray mine the secondary deposits are estimated to about 30,000 tons, and it is the intention of the new company to work all the ore. To concentrate the secondary ores and free them by a primary treatment from the native copper which is in sheets between the cleavages of ore, the sulphides will be treated in separate concentrator and subjected to roasting process in order to make enough sulphuric acid for the leaching plant.

A thorough survey was made by the agents of the Exploration company to connect the district with the Southern Pacific by a railroad, and the distance was found to be thirty-five miles to the nearest point of the Southern Pacific road. The prospects of the district are very fine, and undoubtedly the district will become now an active producer.

Several experts who visited the district lately are very favorably impressed, and pay the highest compliment to Murray Innes for his thorough knowledge of the ground and his pluck to sink in barren ground without having any ledge to follow, nothing but little surface indications as a guide. The ground where he sunk was considered by many mining men as no good at all. Prominent mining experts of this territory never considered the possibility of the presence of sulphide ores in quartz porphyry. He is the first one to discover that fact and deserves undivided credit. Since his discovery the cross-cut in the Ray mine was driven into the quartz-porphry with satisfactory results. Mr. Innes was formerly employed at Clifton by the Arizona Copper company, later connected with Old Dominion as chemist and gained a good experience and practical knowledge of underground work and reduction of ores.

Essay on Editors.

The Nauvoo (Ill.) Independent tells of a little boy in a neighboring town who was required to write an essay the other day. "The Newspaper" was the subject, and here is the result: "I don't know how newspapers come to be in the world, and don't think God does, for He hasn't got nothing to say about them, and editors' is not in the Bible. I think the editor is one of the missing links you hear about, and stayed in the brush till after the flood, and then came out and wrote the whole thing up, and has been here ever since. I don't think he ever dies; I never saw a dead one and never heard of one getting' licked. Our paper is a mighty poor one, the editor goes 'bout underclothes all winter, don't wear no socks, and paw hasn't paid his subscription in five years."

A correspondent writes to the Gazette: I have been wondering why it is necessary to organize a company with \$50,000 capital to build an \$8,000 road over the mountains to Globe. Is it possible that the astute incorporators expect to "work" a few "innocent purchasers" for a windfall of \$42,000 and then "do" the general public for interest on the entire \$50,000 forever and a day! It looks that way to a crank.

Another Time Coming.

"John," she said, "you ought to punish that boy!"

"What's the matter with him?" he asked.

"He's altogether too dictatorial," she replied; "he wants to rule everything!"

"Oh, well," he said, "let him enjoy himself while he may. He'll marry some time, and that'll end it!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cutlets of Rabbit.

Cut the backs of two fat young rabbits from the body, lard and braise half done; take up and let cool. Slice into neat cutlets, dip them first in beaten egg, then in grated bread crumbs seasoned with grated lemon peel, mixed sweet herbs, mushroom powder, salt and pepper. Fry in boiling fat until a light brown. Arrange the cutlets in a ring on a dish and fill the center with a puree of vegetables. Send to the table very hot. Serve with brown gravy and currant jelly.—Ladies' World.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER.

Lawyers Have a Lively Time at the Court House.

(From the Graham Guardian.)

It was reported to Judge E. J. Edwards some time ago on good authority that John McGowan had advised John D. Holladay not to employ Edwards to defend his son, volunteering the statement that he, Edwards, would sell out, that he had done it before and would do so again.

This rather riled Edwards and when he met McGowan in the court house corridor last Monday morning he announced his intention of making him "swallow" his words, and emphasized his remark by making a pass at McGowan who dodged and ran into the court room. Judge McFarland saw this and accused McGowan in very forcible language of being a coward. McGowan made a dive at McFarland who gave him a right upper cut on the nose. McGowan couldn't stand this and clinched. Time was called by Judge Reashaw but that availed nothing and the combatants had to be parted. Thus ended round No. 1.

Round No. 2 commenced by McGowan going back into the corridor where he collided with the fist of Judge Edwards, which carried away a portion of his cheek. By this time McGowan's face was bleeding profusely and Sheriff Clark and S. J. Sampson undertook to part them, with Reashaw acting as peace-maker by again calling time. Edwards by this time had his man on the floor with one hand in his hair and the other twisting one ear, and proposed to give him a good "thumping" if possible, but he was forcibly led from the ring and the fight ended.

Great Things Awaile.

The Rural Californian has in its March issue the following apostrophe to alfalfa:

Alfalfa is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather proof, for the cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. A winter flood will not drown it and a fire will not kill it. As a borer it is equal to an artesian well; it loves water and bores to reach it. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a 20 acre field, and when your last load of hay is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other end. For filling a milk can an alfalfa-fed cow is equal to a pump. Cattle love it, hogs fatten upon it and a hungry horse wants nothing else. If your land will grow alfalfa you have the drop on dry weather. Once started on your land, alfalfa will stay by you like Canada thistles or a first-class mortgage, but only to make you wealthier and happy. Evidences of the profitability of alfalfa on irrigated lands in the semi-arid regions multiply from year to year.

The Twentieth Legislature Has Passed Into History.

(From the Mohave Miner.)

A gentleman who is posted on legislative matters and who was in Phoenix during most of the time the legislature was in session, in conversing with a Miner reporter, had the following to say in regard to the session of the Arizona legislature:

The legislature closed its labors on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, and the members comprising that body were perhaps no better or worse than the usual make-up of like legislatures throughout the country.

The legislature was nominally democratic—8 to 4 in the Council, and 13 to 11 in the House. Party ties held just for only a few days, when those masquerading under party names, at the touch of the corporations fell down and henceforth worshiped at the golden shrine of the trusts.

Neither party should be strictly held accountable for the failure of the legislature in not passing better and wiser laws.

Before half the session was over it became manifest to every one that one-third of both houses were in the grasp of the railroads, and a lesser number bore the colors of other and powerful combinations and trusts.

Good measures were stifled in committee—good laws were killed in open session, and the friends of the people had to struggle with all their might against the boldest and most shameless lobby that ever disgraced the halls of legislation in this country.

It has been said that "the trusts are stronger than the state." This was ever visible during the days of the legislature, for whenever a bill was introduced limiting or confining the power of the corporations or kindred institutions, the lobby became animated; the traitors and tools of corporate power mingled together in open defiance of common decency, bargains were consummated and boodle handed over in the light of day to the sneak thieves and scoundrels by the bosses, who gloried in the traffic of debauchery and corruption. While many of the dupes and rascals are known to the public, others who are no less guilty as bribe-takers cannot conceal their identity very long, and should they ever aspire to an official position again, their true status in the ranks will be fully exposed.

Had it not been for the honesty and integrity of some representatives, especially in the upper house, certain individuals, trusts and corporations would not only now claim all the lands of the territory, but every avenue leading to every industry within the borders of Arizona.

As a "looker on" I may further, in the near future, cast a searchlight over the acts and doings of the twentieth legislature of Arizona.

A New Species of Wheat.

223 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1899.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Engaged in reading up on Arizona and New Mexico with the view of locating in a milder climate as soon as released here by selling out, I notice that Pinal county grows considerable wheat, mostly white Australian; and, being interested (not materially though) in farming, I conclude that perhaps your growers might like to hear of a sort as yet hardly known at all, very valuable, to-wit: Spelt wheat, *Triticum Spelta*, being a cereal intermediate between wheat and barley, but usually held to be a "hard-grained" variety of the former. It was the chief cereal of ancient Egypt, being probably the rye of the time of Moses, of Greece and the Roman Empire, but now cultivated mainly in Switzerland, Southern Germany and Northern Spain. It is called by some German wheat, also Dinkel wheat. A variety is Emmer wheat, *Triticum Dicoccum* or *Amylum*, grown in Switzerland mainly for starch, hence also termed starchwheat. It resists frost and is not liable to disease. As it contains 2 berries in each spikelet like true spelt, it is regarded by some botanists as an anciently cultivated form of spelt. Arras wheat is an Abyssinian form of Emmer.

Whilst appreciating any advantage accorded by way of superior quality of soil (limestone it ought to be) yet good rye land well prepared yields satisfactorily. The peculiar husk requires preparatory process, if desirable flour is wanted, hence "stripping" is resorted to and careful peeling, so called, pays well finally. I never was in a mill so arranged, but saw many fields being reaped and can say that spelt flour is valued by fine bakers and confectioners for its lightness and suitability for superior "pastry." Arizona appears to be prospering, but needs desirable immigration and accretion of ample capital to reach the point where success increases faster. If, by my suggestion I have added an element helping prosperity, I shall be gratified and am,

Respectfully,

R. HECKER.

I feel disposed to try Florence for residence, although the elevation is but moderate.

A Question of Pedigree.

"Now, who is that," asked a dignified hen—"That chicken in white and gray? See? Very well dressed, but whence did she come?"

And her ancestors, who are they?"

"She never can move in our set, my dear," said the old hen's friend to her later.

I've just found out, you'll be shocked to hear.

She was hatched in an incubator!"—[Exchange.

Said a citizen yesterday: "One snarling, snapping dog in a neighborhood of quiet, friendly canines only emphasizes the meanness of the snarling cur. The actions of some men continue to remind me of that snarling, snarling cur, but I have more respect for the cur than the snarling, snarling, pestiferous, two-legged animal."